COUNTRY APPROACHES ON IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

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Outline of the presentation

1. Existing national initiatives for the SDGs
2. Mechanisms for materializing the needs of constituents into long-term policies and strategies
3. National enabling environment fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships
4. Opportunities and Challenges
1. What are some of the existing national initiatives pursuing multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDG?

- While the ambition set by the 2030 agenda is to eradicate extreme poverty from the globe, empirical evidence shows that extreme poverty will increasingly be concentrated in countries affected by fragility and conflict;
- Different countries with different initial conditions of development, which means part taken by each country bound to be different;
- New Deal is the first framework to recognize the link between development and peace in Fragile States;
- Therefore the New Deal ensures that no one is left behind in the post 2015 agenda;
- In the new international development agenda (SDGs), specific condition of fragile countries has been recognized especially with regards to the important link between peace and development, which often limits development progress in many countries in fragile situations;
The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

| PSGs       | Inclusive Politics  
|           | Security            
|           | Justice              
|           | Economic Foundations 
|           | Revenue and Services |
| FOCUS      | Fragility Assessment 
|           | One Vision one plan  
|           | Compact              
|           | Use PSG to monitor   
|           | Support political dialogue |
| TRUST      | Transparency of Aid  
|           | Risk Sharing         
|           | Use and strengthen country systems |
|           | Strengthen Capacity  
|           | Timely and predictable aid |
New Deal and Monitoring SDG progress

- SDG progress monitoring at the national level, call for regular and inclusive reviews of progress, through New Deal, there are multi-stakeholder structure (New Deal country team and PSG Working Group) used to support national SDG follow-up and review process;

- Consistency of development intervention between Government and Development partners. New Deal also enables the delivery of PSG through “country system” while previously it was accepted that development partners would implement project using parallel systems;

- Predictable development financing – Most development partners have successfully established innovative budget support programs that aim to improving the performance and supporting public finance management (PFM);

- Under the New Deal, Government committed to increase the transparency of national planning, budgeting, reporting and oversight mechanisms, while development partners committed to increase transparency of aid flows and results

- Timor-Leste is committed to monitoring 20 priority SDG indicators, which were agreed and selected by the g7+ group of countries
2. What are the government and non-governmental mechanisms that ensure the outcome of multi-stakeholder partnerships reflect the needs of constituents and materialize them into long-term policies and strategies?

- Process of priority identification/prioritization - Implementing the 17 SDGs in 15 years will surely require some prioritization of the goals given both scarce resources, human capacity challenges as well as changing development priorities of the country over time.

- Integration of the SDGs into the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) – the Parliament of Timor Leste has passed a resolution committing to the 17 SDGs, whereby the Parliament calls for “alignment of planning and budgeting system to the Sustainable Development Goals”
Implementing the SDP

SDP vision


National Action Plan
Aligning with the SDGs

ODS1: Halakon Pobreza

FAZE III: Elimina Pobreza Estrema, Haforsa Setór Privadu & Moderniza no Diversifikasi Ekonomia

ODS8: Kreximentu Ekonómiku & Empregu

ODS12: Konsumu & Produsaun Sustentavel

FAZE II: Fortalese Rekursus Humanus, Formasaun Merkadu & Infrastrutura

ODS5: Igualdade Jeneru

ODS3: Saúde

ODS6: Bee & Saneamentu

ODS2: Fome, Nutrisaun, Agrikultura

ODS4: Edukasaun

ODS9: Infrastrutura, Indústrias Estratéjikas

FAZE I: Dezenvolvimentu Rekursus Humanus

FAZE I: Infrastrutura, Indústrias Estratéjikas

PED Longu Prazu

PED Médiu Prazu

PED Kurtu Prazu
National Priorities for 2017

- Agriculture (hunger and malnutrition)
- Health
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Basic Infrastructure
- Elections
Functional classification of Expenditure (COFOG)

- Classification of recurrent expenditure
  - Economic Affairs - Roads: 54.3%
  - Economic Affairs - Other: 23.7%
  - Environmental Protection: 14.5%
  - Housing & Community Amenities: 0.3%
  - Health: 0.6%
  - Recreation, Culture & Religion: 1.4%
  - Education: 0.8%
  - Social Protection: 0.0%
  - Defense: 0.9%
  - Public Order & Safety: 1.8%
  - Environmental Protection: 0.1%

- Classification of capital expenditure
  - General Public Services: 27.9%
  - Social Protection: 20.7%
  - Economic Affairs: 16.5%
  - Education: 16.1%
  - Public Order & Safety: 10.2%
  - Defense: 1.4%
  - General Public Services: 1.8%
  - Housing & Community Amenities: 0.4%
  - Economic Affairs: 5.4%
3. What are the national enabling environments that foster multi-stakeholder partnerships?

- Political will and commitment – (TL context)
  - Timor Leste Prime Minister joined 9 other heads of state in signing the implementation the 2013 Agenda for Sustainable Development: “A call to action”
  - In anticipation of the United Nation Sustainable Development Summit, Timor Leste Council of Ministers passed Resolution no. 34/2015 recognizing the importance of the SDGs, affirming the Government’s commitment to the SDG – This resolution led to the establishment of an SDG Working Group, led by the Prime Minister office that will pivotal defining what the SDGs will mean in a local context and how they will be achieved
  - On 4 November, 2015, the National Parliament passed a resolution recognizing and committing to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Timor-Leste was one of the first countries in the world to do so
  - Timor-Leste will be hosting a “Global Conference on the 2030 Agenda: A Roadmap for SDGs in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States” on 22-23 May 2017 in Dili
Institutional framework for coordination

- Implementation of the SDG involves a complex web of actors within the Government, requiring systematic coordination in order to implement the goals.

Core institutions to be represented within the SDG Working Group - DPMU will coordinate with CSO and Development partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative from Core Institutions</th>
<th>Function</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>To chair and provide secretariat functions.</td>
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<td>MPIE</td>
<td>Collate information from all parties in the SDG Working Group to provide recommendations to the COM on a bi-yearly basis.</td>
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<td>UPMA</td>
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<td>MOF: DNO</td>
<td>Provide information on budgeting and linking the SDP to budget.</td>
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<td>MOF: DGS</td>
<td>Develop and monitor indicators.</td>
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<td>MOF: NDEP</td>
<td>Provide analysis, evaluate progress and develop annual reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOF: DPMU</td>
<td>Will provide a coordinating function with CSOs, development partners and the whole of Government through the DPCM.</td>
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<td>PMO: Media and communications office</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoF communications office and g7+</td>
<td>Communicate and sensitise line ministries and the population of developments relating to the SDGs.</td>
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Operationalizing SDGs: The SDG Working Group

- SDG Working Group
- MoF
  - Media & Comms
  - NDEP
  - GDS
  - Media & Comms
  - DPMU
  - DNO
  - MPIE
- PMO
  - UPMA
  - UPI
- All line ministries
  - CSOs
  - DPs
  - WoG
Operationalizing SDGs: The SDG Working Group

Tasks completed so far

- Meeting of Working Group – planning meeting
- Consultation with line ministries – prioritization process
- Alignment and prioritization
- Planning and budgeting for 2017
- Development of monitoring framework
### Internal Government coordination Calendar for evaluation, monitoring and reporting

#### Objetivos, Output & Actividades Grupo Trabajo ODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsabilidad</th>
<th>Temporalidad</th>
<th>Jan-16</th>
<th>Feb-16</th>
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<td><strong>Objetivo 1.</strong> Habilidades para un Ministerio eficaz</td>
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<td><strong>Establecimiento de un operacional e indicativo Grupo Trabajo ODS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objetivo 2.</strong> Cuentas de la generación de indicadores</td>
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<td><strong>Objetivo 3.</strong> Evaluación de la entrada</td>
<td><strong>Responsabilidad:</strong></td>
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**Notas:**
- **Nota 1:** Fecha del evento.
- **Nota 2:** Responsabilidad de la actividad.
4. Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

- Government of Timor-Leste committed to achieving global objective, and the new Government will continue to honour this commitment
- Aligning the SDP and the SDGs will help resource mobilization to implement national program
- Voluntary report to the High-Level Political Forum in New York

Challenges

- Briefing the new Government on the SDGs to ensure smooth continuity
- Strengthening coordination is needed with all relevant stakeholders, including CSO and donors
- Data collection involves methodological challenges and is resource-demanding